TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Piles Opera House-The Mescatte Haverly's fifth St. Theatre-Commerci Maverly's fifth St. Theatre—Commercial Medison Square Theatre—The Professor. Metropolitan Concept Hall-Concept.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN. issued to-morrow morning, must be canded in this evening before six o'clock.

There has been no recurrence of the alarming symptoms that were developed in the President's case on Saturday. The attending physicians, while admitting that the danger will be great for several days to come, pronounce the patient's present condition as favorable as could be expected. The President passed a comfortable day yesterday, and up to midnight was resting

Safety on the High Seas.

The surprising and alarming statement made officially yesterday in the British House of Commons by Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT will carry more weight than the unofficial despatches that were cabled to the press on the subject.

The Home Secretary declared that the report of the discovery of infernal machines on Atlantic steamships at Liverpool was substantially correct; that the Home Office had sent to Liverpool two detectives, who discovered six of these machines in one vessel and four in another; that the Government had been informed of their consignment from America; that investigations were being made of the conspiracies, which seemed to be of Fenian origin; and that he believed the American Government was as destrous as the English Government to superess such crimes.

We presume that before making this announcement the Home Secretary realized the weight of his responsibility, and had taken proper means to procure full and authentic information. The House of Commons is not the place, and the spokesman of the Government is not the man, to deal lightly with a question of such gravity to all countries, and affecting vast and important interests.

There is no doubt that our Government, and its agents at this port, will act with all the energy required by the Home Secretary's announcement. If there are men here who would be gullty of the crime of destroying or imperilling the steamers forever plying between New York and Liverpool, they cannot escape the strong hand for any length of time, and their punishment, when caught, will be sure and prompt and severe.

The Acting President.

Whatever may have been Mr. BLAINE'S relation to the President heretofore, the lamentable disability of Gen. GARFIELD has certainly given him the first and most commanding post in the Government. Practically, he is the directing mind of the Cabinet. The other Ministers go through the routine of their departments, which in one sense may be called self-running; but outside of this function they are lost sight of, and only appear as official figureheads,

Mr. BLAINE cannot sign commissions, but he can do almost everything else that the President could do in ordinary health, in the absence of Congress; and he is not at all backward in assuming every responsibility Under the best circumstances, the President has probably a long and a weary journey before him. Months or a year may be required to restore the injured body to a

healthy state, and to enable him to perform Meantime Mr. BLAINE will go on as he

has been going, not only as the first adviser of the President, but as the actual though temporary Executive on all concerns of public policy. This primacy could not be easily shaken off, even if there was a disposition on the part of Gen. GARPIELD to throw over the friend to whom he is most indebted for the nomination at Chicago. The country is getting accustomed to the

change brought about by the bullet of an assassin. The Republican party accepts the situation, and applauds Mr. BLAINE for the work at Albany, as though a great political triumph had been achieved in electing two persons to the Senate by scandalous corruption, by violation of the law, and by degrading the power and the dignity of the Empire State.

If Mr. BLAINE and his friends rest their plaim to recognition upon the achievement it Albany, they do not appreciate the sigifficance of Mr. Conkling's suggestion in his telegram to Mr. ARMSTRONG. "The sear future," said he, "will vindicate their [the Stalwarts'] wisdom and crown them with approval." When the offices are distributed and the prices for votes at Albany have all been paid, it may be discovered that for one purchased patriot there are one hundred discontented Republicans.

A Kettle of French Fish.

There is something in codfish which seem peculiarly provocative of international disputes. It is not long ago that the United States paid Canada a fish bill of \$5,500,000, and Mr. WALTER BLAINE, aided by legal counsel, only last week divided among the Gloucester people the proceeds of a \$75,000 fish bill which had just been collected from the Dominion. Now Commissioners are sitting in London in regard to a fish quarrel between England and France; and the action of the French commandant on the Newfoundland coast is one of the subjects of discussion between the two Governments.

The St. George's Bay trouble involves a question of disputed rights of French fishermen to eatch and cure fish on a certain portion of the west coast of Newfoundland. In the treaties which confirmed British sovereignty over Canada and its appurtenances, certain fishing privileges on this coast were reserved to the French, but were carefully restricted, not only as to the portion of the shore whose hospitalities for the purpose of curing fish were thus conceded, out also as to the manner of enjoying them.

However, in the lapse of generations, the specific stipulations made by people of a former century are sometimes forgotten; and in the present instance, the French fishermen are alleged to have gradually extended their territorial fishing areas beyond the original limits; but what gave rise to the present trouble was the collection of customs duties by the Newfoundland authorities during the past year or two, on this shore occupied by the French fishermen. Only a few weeks ago urgency was added to the question by the conduct of the commander of a French vessel of war, who, on being appealed to by people at St. George's Bay for protection against the forcible collection of duties from them by the local Custom House, promptly sided

panies dependent upon legislation, attorincident freshly illustrates the uncertainty neys for large and questionable claims, and that hangs about the fishery rights of Newagents for a multitude of speculative foundland, after centuries of war and litigation on their account. The French were schemes have not only openly voted for among the first Europeans to engage in the American cod fishery, visiting Newfoundthem, but have occupied conspicuous posts that enabled them to control legislation. land for the purpose as early as 1504, or And now the Republicans of New York have promoted a distinguished sample of such only seven years after its discovery by the

Representatives to a seat in the Senate.

lawmakers from a seat in the House of

CABOTS; but the Portuguese claim to have

established fisheries there even in 1501 and

1502. The French, however, manifested

more energy than other nations in this

direction, and before the close of that

century had 150 vessels engaged in

the Newfoundland cod fisheries. Soon

the quarrel for sovereignty over the Cana-

dian codfish grounds began. This sover-

eignty was claimed by the French after the

treaty of Ryswick in 1697, except as to a defi-

nite portion of the west coast of Newfound-

land, where the English were allowed to

fish under the express stipulations of this

treaty. These French pretensions were in

large part the cause of the ensuing war of

1702, and the peace of Utrecht in 1713 re-

versed the relation of the fisheries, giving

the English the general monopoly, and the

French the benefit of excepted coast por-

tions of Newtoundland. It was out of the

codfish business that the French town and

fortress of Louisburg arose on the island of

Cape Breton; and the men who besieged

and captured the fortress in 1745 were

The stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht,

with its regulation of French fishing rights

in Newfoundland, are cited in the pending

discussions of to-day, after the lapse of 168

years; but the treaty of Paris, in 1763, still

further restricted the Freuch rights of fish-

ing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the

little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon,

near the south coast of Newfoundland, were

ceded to France under that treaty, to serve

as shelter to French fishermen. The sedu-

lous care with which France has always

protected by bounty her Newfoundland fish-

eries, and still protects them, makes it prob-

tration.

The most important matter in which the

new Administration has shown its hand was

the recent canvass in our own State Legis-

lature for the election of two United States

Senators. During most of the canvass the

President of the United States was under-

stood to be in a condition which absolved

him from all responsibility for what took

place. Still, the power of the Administra-

It is hardly necessary to add that the pro-

The friends of Mr. CONKLING may con-

gratulate themselves on one fact, and that

is that, though defeated, he emerges from

the contest with clean hands; whereas on

the side of the opposition to him the bribe-

bearers have been the principal characters.

The Art of Navigation.

Speaker SHARPE and a few other classical

sailors at Albany have evidently profited

by the instruction of CICERO. "The art of

navigation," said the Roman philosopher,

persevere in struggling against the wind."

'lies in trimming to the storm. It is folly to

The wind blew flercely from Washington

for two months, and the captain of the Stal-

wart ship, after beating about in vain, con-

cluded that it was useless to struggle

against the storm, when by trimming his

might reach the Belgian coast in safety.

Once ashore, and with a promise of

vessel and following the BLAINE chart he

motion, he abandoned his command to the

Spartan crew, who resumed the old course,

and refused to run by the propitious trade

winds, which promised a harbor of repose

and plenty, where some of their former

companions were already living in clover

Twenty-seven of the original crew, after

being buffeted by adverse gales and threat-

ened with shipwreck, were safely landed on

Friday, and received the highest compli-

ments for their seamanship and courage

from Admiral Conkling of the retired list.

On the other hand, Admirals LAPHAM and

MILLER, and Fleet Captain ROBERTSON of

the active list bestowed their praises on

Capt. Sharps because he had taken the first

favoring breeze, and run into port, where

he was rewarded with the promise of a new

This success teaches ambitious sailors

that Cicero's advice is worth remembering.

"The art of navigation lies in trimming to

Corrupt Legislation.

The motion of M. RASPAIL in the French

Chamber of Deputies, declaring that mem-

bers of the Chamber who allow their

names to appear as directors of new finan-

cial enterprises shall ipso facto vacate their seats, might be taken as an example and

followed by our Congress with good effect.

A legislator is supposed to represent the

interests of his immediate constituents, and those of the people at large. To be an in-

dependent and faithful representative, he should be free from personal or pecuniary

interest in any legislation to be affected by

his vote. Rule No. 29 of the House of Rep-

resentatives prescribes that "no member

shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately and particularly

interested." This regulation dates from the

organization of the Government, and until

recently was accepted in its general and

proper meaning, easily understood by up

right Representatives, who did not seek to

profit by selfish measures, carried through

Since jobbery and corruption and trading

have taken so strong a hold in Congress,

the interpretation given to this rule has de-

stroyed all its effective value. The House

has virtually decided that a member must

have a direct personal or pecuniary interest

in the pending bill to be excluded from vot-

could vote for a tariff bill, with the prohib-

itory duty affecting wood pulp, of the man-

ufacture of which article he is a monopolist,

for his personal interest, but general legis-

lation.

on the shallow pretext that it was not a bill

This decision was made by a Republican

House in the Forty-third Congress, when

Mr. BLAINE was Speaker, and it only rati-

fied the previous action of Republican ma-

jorities who, during the civil war and down

to the great tidal wave which swept them

out of power, maintained the right to vote

for every scheme and job and venal project

in which they were notoriously interested.

Directors and shareholders of the great

railroad corporations that derived their

subsidies and support from Congress, Presi-

ing. In other words, WARNER MILLER

by their personal exertions and influence.

among the tribe of Half Breeds.

and a more profitable command.

the storm."

amicably and justly.

was made effective.

tory of the country.

mostly New England fishermen.

Half Breed and Stalwart. The Half Breeds have their triumph. It is their day. Various accidents and much corruption have concurred to enable them to lift two political clods into the Senatorial seats of New York. There is nothing for the present to hinder their unrestrained enjoyment of the spoils of the Adminstration. This is the immediate and tangible fruit of their disorganization of the party, and we presume they are just now too happy over the prospect of the feast to think much of consequences which are not very remote. When Congress meets, they may discover that the club with which they have brained the Stalwarts has changed hands.

Suppose Mr. Jones and Mr. Cameron, or Mr. Jones and Mr. Logan, should refuse to enter the Senate caucus at Washington, or that even the Vice-President should see fit to follow the example set him at Albany? Suppose half a dozen Stalwarts should do the same in the House? The Half Breeds have stood outside the party organization, with the approval and encouragement of the Administration, and they cannot complain if the few Stalwarts who remain true to their convictions, notwithstanding the seductions and intimidations of temporary power and pay, shall do likewise when their opportunity arrives.

Many things may happen between this and December, and much may be disclosed that is now hidden.

Why Mr. Lapham was Elected.

What was the prime inducement for sendable that she will now insist on all her ng Mr. LAPHAM to the United States Senate rights, although, of course, there is nothing It was the belief that he would be active, in the dispute incapable of being settled faithful, and successful in obtaining a large share of spoils for New York Republican politicians. A Bad Beginning for a New Adminis-

If this had not been the case, would Mr LAPHAM have made it a principal topic of discussion in his speech returning thanks for his election? His remarks showed that this was the chief subject in the minds of all He is not considered by his own party a fit man for Senator in other respects, but he is looked upon as a signal representative o the Spoils system.

Among the observations of our esteemed contemporary the Tribune, yesterday, upon the tion was felt at Albany-it was visible, and termination of the struggle at Albany, we find the following:

"Another result of the contest is of no small consequence. There has been brought about a complete revolution of opinion in respect to the capacity and fitness for leadership of Judge Rossarsos." ceedings were such as to stamp the Administration as the most corrupt, in the very beginning of its term, ever seen in the his-

This is true. He has shown a sort of capacity which his best friends had nover given him credit for, and a most unenviable capacity it is. He has shown himself capable of trampling on the law in order to gain his purposes. He has been at the head of a fight where the most villainous of weapons, bribery, was used, and for his benefit; but he never flinched. He was game to the end, and now that the fight is over he stretches out his hand for his commission as Collector of this port, an office of which he has been the real possessor since he became the eader of the Half Breeds in their contest with Mr. CONKLING. From being a bold and honor able man, he has shown himself brazen and un scrupulous. No wonder there is a change in the prevailing opinion of Judge ROBERTSON as a leader.

A third method, that of producing harmony in the party by dividing the offices between the two two-tions, has been already tried, but has failed so completely that it will probably never be resorted to again.—

Excessed Fig.

No. never, as long as Collector ROBERTSON has the dispensing of the offices. He will take not proclaim himself a thorough-going Haif

Breed. The action of Gov. SMITH of Wisconsin in calling out eight companies of militia to men ace the striking lumbermen at Eau Claire creates a very grave precedent, which may one lay be regretted. Certainly the workmen of the lumber country will never admit that this is the proper function of the militia under circumstances like those now existing there, and their views on the matter ought to take practical shape in the elections.

The Park Commissioners are bringing to their aid against the bicycle riders who were arrested for riding in Central Park, an imposing array of witnesses whose horses been frightened by the swift rolling, noiseless wheels. From New Jersey's shores have come ex-sheriffs, editors, and persons less famous whose horses had been scared; financiers and men of business from this and neighboring cities have testified to the same facts. Thus far it looks as if the weight of evidence was beavily against the wheelmon. But wait until their turns come. It will be strange if they cannot produce equally prominent witnesses. in much creater number, whose horses have never been

some interesting experiments with the view of locating the ball in President GABFIELD's body. His experiments were made with a electrical apparatus upon the body of an old soldier. But in this case the old soldier was alive, and anxious to have the position of a ball which the enemy fired into him years ago deffnitely ascertained.

The rain seems to follow the horse races. At Pittsburgh it interfered seriously with some of the events; at Chicago last week it came on nearly every day of the meeting; at Saratoga vesterday it came down in torrents while a most exciting contest was going on. In view of these facts, it might be well for the people of Orange in New Jersey and that vicinity to innugurate a series of races in which noted horses should run, for rain is certainly needed there. The crops are suffering, the highways tre thick with dust, the wells and disterns and streams are becoming dry, and water is selling for \$2 a wagon load. Applejack also must feel the effects of the drought, and a rising market may be looked for.

That a bad husband should abandon his wife is not an unusual circumstance. But that a wife should take her husband to a strange and populous city and then deliberately leave him in the streets alone and unfriended the local Custom House, promptly sided with the French residents.

This brought matters to a climax, and the commission sitting in London to pay renewed attention to their work. The

husbandless to her Pennsylvania home. She now languishes in a Jersey City cell until such time as she shall consent to take her husband home with her.

The Presidential canvass which has been the chief excitement of late in Chill has ended in the triumph of Santa Maria, the civilian candidate. The result shows that the Chilians were not so far carried away by their military glory as to consider that only Gen. BAQUEDANO. the conqueror of Lima, could be a fit President for them. Probably, also, the Peruvians may consider this result, so far as it goes, favorable to them, regarded as an Indication that Chill is not wholly given over to military aims.

The confirmation, by public announcement in the House of Commons, of the smuggling of clockwork machines, prepared with dynamite, into Great Britain, must cause very serious reflections as to the destructive agencies now made possible by scientific ingenuity in the hands of even a comparatively small party of desperate men. It will not add to the pleasure of ocean travel to know that freight of this character is sometimes carried ucross in the

The Rev. Peres Haves is the paster of the Mount Bethany Church (colored), in Washington, and he seems to be the object of persecution, based on a misapprehension of terms. One result of this misapprehension was that Brother Haves was haled to the police court and charged by PETER FEGAN with making threats of personal violence against him. Other witnesses testified that they had heard the Ray. PETER threaten to kill the other PETER, and for a time it looked squally for the pastor of the Mount Bethany Church. But it was only for a time. When he took the stand and testified that he had been obliged to dismiss Brother FEGAN from the church for erroneous ways, and that he had threatened to "kill every devil around Mount Bethany Church with the word of Gop. and not with a pistol," the case assumed a differ ent aspect, and the zealous and metaphorical pastor was discharged on his personal bond.

ter, Maud S., was sufficiently attested by his taking the long trip to Chicago to see her: but the journey must have proved even more costly than had been anticipated, since thirteen buildings in the village of Chippewa were burned by sparks from the engine on his special train, at a loss of \$20,000, with little insurance.

claimant, might do well to form a stock company of people anxious to invest in his chances of recovering his domains, and then take an enormously long time for preparing his evidence, agreeing meanwhile to visit England as

far gathered but few particulars of Mr. Warner ceived a college education, enlisted as a private when the war broke out, served without discharged from service, and afterward became a is more exactly described as a Methodist politician. He has been, conjointly with County Judge Amos H. Prescott, for some years the head of the Republican Ring which runs the political machinery in this county. The conduct of this Ring has not always been above suspicion. They have been in the habit of bribing electors by purchasing their votes with hard cash, and it has been done with Mr. Miller's cognizance and sanction. The purchase of votes here in Herkimer has been open and shameless. Herkimer has over a thousand Hancock, 482; Weaver (Greenback), 6; Dow

timated that 250, or about twenty-five per cent., are in the market for purchase. The town, upon a fair election. money is used, is Democratic, and a Democratic these voters or "flood-wood," as they are called. As the County is Republican, all the they and their friends put up the money necessary to secure the "flood-wood." The price of "flood-wood" varies according to the importance of the election and the anxiety of the candidates. As high as \$50 has been paid for a single vote, and they have been obtained as low

At the Garfield-Hancock election, two emissaries of the Republicans of the name of Smith were detected buying "flood-wood," The Democrats put spotters upon their track, and soon detected them. They were seen to pay one man \$5 for his vote. A warrant was taken out. They were arrested and brought before Justice William Helmer. After hearing the evidence they were put under bonds for trial and bailed by their friends. Although the evidence was sufficient, the case never came to trial. It was hushed up.

Mr. John W. Vrooman, Clerk of the Senate, in his late speech at the reception of Mr. Miller. said that Herkimer politics were as honest as they were honorable. As Mr. Vrooman is merely a feeble echo of Mr. Miller's sentiments, we infer that Mr. Vrooman's notions of honest polities are derived from his chief. Whatever habit Mr. Miller assumes, Mr. Vrooman adopts it likewise. For instance, some time ago the

From the Cincinnati Enquire Grant's income cannot be far from \$50,000 a year. He has an active interest in a New York business house which has been very successful. He gets perhaps \$25,000 a year from the railroad company, and the two and raised by Jones and the Drezels for him amount to \$330,000 Itis not true that he has sold his St. Louis ia:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Lest inerr be done to life-saving interests. I beg to take excep-ions to statements made respecting cork life preservers in a recent interview with D Kahnweiler. He, and all persons who have given thought to the subject, know well that a fine substance, whether of cork or any other material, will not perform the same duty or render the same service in water as a solid substance of the same material. He says we are not solutain the heat ours. He is not a unige of the article, and is therefore necompetent to judge of the article, and is therefore incompetent to judge of the american cork marks, In relyest to the busicancy of the solid or granulated cark preserves, reference need only be made to the General supervising Inspector at Washington, in whose office it is reconsided that a tile preserver, niled with gra-uitated cork, taken from the ill fated strainer Narrana-sett had absorbed twelve pounds of water withe on-niled with solid blocks had absorbed only one pound and a half of water. and a half of water.

It is the savera the people ask tor life prescribers and not stuffed cushions—casily adjusted.

Ww. H. Godrnar.

Mr. Frank S. Gannon, Superintendent of the New York City and Northern Raticoal, went to Boston yesterday to make arrangements with the New England failroad Company for connecting the two lines at Brown

IDENTIFYING PRECIOUS STONES.

The Characteristics by Which Jewellers Car Recognize Diamonds Handled by Them. A witness in court recently testified that there was at Tiffany's a wax impression of a diamond alleged to have been stolen. A reporter of THE SUN asked at Tiffany & Co.'s for information as to their methods of recording and identifying diamonds.

Mr. J. R. Andrews, who has charge of the dismond department, said that the statement was erroneous. "We do not take wax impressions of diamonds," he said, "except when we send an order abroad for a diamond of a special shape in order to match one we have. It would be very hard to describe all the facets of a diamond so that it could be matched exactly, but by taking a wax impression we can reproduce the exact size and shape. Still a wax impression would give no idea of color or purity, and these characteristics make all the difference in the world in the value of precious stones. A diamond as big as a little pea may be worth \$300, or it may be worth \$3,000."

"How, then, are you able to indentify unse Mr. Andrews took the reporter into a little glass-enclosed room, and, taking some huudreds of thousands of dollars' worth of dia-

monds out of a safe, placed them upon a table covered with black cloth. Here, now, is a diamond," he said, holding up a flashing yellow crystal as big as a pigeon's egg, "that is one of the remarkable diamonds of the world, and could be identified anywhere. It weighs 125 carats, and is worth \$30,000. While vellow diamonds are plentiful, yet there are few with a clear, decided tint like this; and it is peculiar in its cutting, from the fact that it has two rows of facets from the girdle. or largest circumference of the stone, to the table, as the flat top of the stone is called. In the ordinary style of cutting a brilliant there is only one row of facets between girdle and table. Here is a diamond," picking up a brilliant clear as a drop of dew and flashing with colors like a rainbow, "that weighs only 2% carats, and is yet worth \$1,500, from the fact that it is of purest water. A diamond as notable as this we could positively identify from its characteristics. Here is another, picking up a yellow stone, "that weighs nearly as much, 2% carats, and is yet worth only \$275, because of its color. Yellow diamonds are hard to identify by appearance, because they are so pientiful. Diamonds come of all colors, pink, blue, and brown being rare and worth much more than yellow. The pure white, free from stain or flaw, is the most valuable of all. Odd colors are so rare that they afford a ready means of identification. Here is a black diamond," he said, holding up a large brilliant that oddly combined perfect transparency with a blackish tint, "that is one of the largest and best black diamond is worth \$2,500. Now, here," picking up a beautiful diamond of a clear pink hue, "is a great curiosity, that we could readily identify anywhere. It weighs eight carats, less a sixteenth, and is worth \$5,000. The color is a rare one, and it is exquisitely pure. Here is another extraordinary diamond." He showed a large pear-shaped stone of a cinnamon color, "That is an East Indian gem, and is very old. Although it weighs seventeen carats, it is not worth as much as the smaller pink brilliant, on account of its color. Its value is \$4,000. Such marked stones as those I have shown you we could positively identify by their characteristics. But there would be no means of identifying such stones as those I have shown you we could be stones as these." He said, as he poured a handful of small diamends on the table. They were nearly all off color, and of small size.

How, then, do you avoid mistakes, and protect yourself against fraudulent claims when you take diamonds to set?"

'In the first place, we will have nothing to liant there is only one row of facets between girdle and table. Here is a diamond," picking Mr. VANDERBILT'S pride in his fast trot-

Perhaps FERRIS, the new TICHBORNE

soon as he can travel there by the KEKLY motor.

THE NEW SENATORS OF NEW YORK.

HERRIMER, July 25 .- The papers have so Miller's career. We are informed that he retinction, was taken prisoner, paroled, diswood pulp manufacturer. He has also been called a devout Methodist, but I think the man voters. At the last Presidential election 1,008 votes were polied, as follows: Garffeld, 511;

Temperance), 9. Of these thousand or more voters it is esmajority can only be overcome by buying up county offices are held by Republicans, and

as \$3: but the usual prices are \$5 and \$10.

greater number, whose horses have never been irightened by bicycles. This testimony may not result in the desired privilege of riding the bicycle through Central Park, but it will at least show that there are two sides to the question.

The news from St. John's that the crews of the American war ship Vandalia and of her Majesty's ship Phenix, both now anchored in Fortune Bay, have been fraternizing and engaging in friendly contests of skill and muscle is calculated to calm the minds of our Canadian fishermen and their rights. And the further news that not even an invitation to enter a boat for the Annual regatta next week is able to prevent the Vandalia from sailing for Halifax on Wednesday certainty makes assurance doubly sure that no blood will be shed in Fortune Bay. Just how the Halifax folks feel is at present for conjecture.

It it ikkewise. For instance, some time ago the new Senator began to chew gum. Thereupon Mr. Vrooman began to chew more gum than Mr. Miller.

As a paper maker and a thursh Miller.

As a paper maker and a thursh Miller has bliot box distributing ballots, and watching vith the ballot to be can chew more gum than Mr. Miller.

At our elections Mr. Miller as the ballot to be prevent to be prevent that at Mr. Miller.

At our elections Mr. Miller as the ballot to be can chew more gum than Mr. Miller.

At ou

From the Elmina Advertiser.

circumstance which occurred in Syracuse ally is worthy of many than a passing mention. Mrs. his is worthy of their car a party one of the streets, me with her a small pet dog which all at once and symptoms of hydroghobia frothing at the mouth

At Long Branch. From the Cincinnati Enguarer. She were a style of dress much affected by the Iralians; that is dead black, very decadeter, and to sleeves but the brek and arms turbilly covered with pale blue sik. The effect is six these at a utile distance; it might be called decent noticed sty.

From the Aspoand

O consolation an extrement we find in our new testiment for their its said that his inverse imagistry our great arch e any the devii e ded but them he is deed and then the beas doe plannly full there is no such a place a bold but pleas in clinics is noted what we may saffy paths see without a press; to guide the ore the devil if ded. PROM BOSTON TO CHICAGO FOR \$5.

Yesterday's Cut in Passenger Rates-Prospeers of Free Trips West. "What is the rate to Chicago to-day?" Passenger Agent Carpenter of the Pennsylvania Railroad was asked late vesterday afternoon. "It opened at \$9 with us, and about midday dropped to \$8.50. I have a scout out now, and f he reports any cutting below that rate we shall meet it. The great cut to-day has been made between Boston and Chicago. The Grand Trunk of Canada has reduced its rate to \$5, and the Boston and Albany has followed it in the re-

Will that break the New York rate to \$5?" "It may; but not necessarily. The tickets are rebate tickets-the buyer paying \$15, and having \$10 refunded to him at Chicago. If we meet the rate over our route from Boston to Chicago via New York, we will sell only ironclad rebute tickets, making the purchaser sign here and again at Chicago before he can get the rebate." The other roads had also reduced their rates to Chicago to \$8.50. "We opened this morning at \$10," said the New York Central agent, "but

at \$10." said the New York Central agent, "but afterward dropped to \$9, and then to \$8.50. The rate to Cincinnati is now \$8, and to St. Louis \$13.75. Nothing defluits esemed to be known at the regular offices about the cut in the northern routes from Boston, but it was agreeds that there was no telling yet when bottom would be reached or how the war would be ended.

The ticket brokers, as usual, undersold the regular offices yesterday. Lansing, at 307 Broadway, said: "The Pennsylvania led the way in cutting to-day, and we keep about 50 cents below its rates. We can undersell the Pennsylvania all the time and can do it on their own tickets, too. There will be another cut to-morrow, but I don't see how the roads here can meet the Boston \$5 rate. The fare by boat from Boston here is \$4, and by rail \$5, and the roads have to pay these rates to their connections. If the Pennsylvania reduces its tickets from Boston to Chicago to \$5, it will simply be carrying passengers from New York to Chicago free."

REENE'S NEW ENTERPRISES.

A New Telegraph Company-The Mississippi Ontlet for Grain in a New Light. A new telegraph company has been formed by well-known capitalists in this country and Europe. It is intended that it shall inlude every paying point covered by the West-

ern Union line. It is understood that James R. Keene is to be President of the company. The Board of Directors will include John Mackey of the Comstock lode and other well-known California capitalists. George D. Roberts is also largely interested. The capital will be about \$10,000,000. The money, it is asserted, is already subscribed. The lines are to be constructed on a pure cash basis, and will be furnished with all the modern improvements. A meeting is to be held to-day by those interested. It is also said that a company has been organized with a view of controlling the freight tonnage on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers. Sixty-three steamers and 120 barges have already been bought at their actual value. The purchasers claim that they can run them at a reduction of \$800,000 a year in expenses. James R. Keene is also said to be at the head of this company. Its projectors say that they are now perfecting arrangements by which grain and provisions can be shipped to Europe at a little more than half the prices now ruling by rail via the Atlantic ports. The company have bought all the warehouses on the rivers not controlled by railroad companies, and are to erect others at New Orleans and various points on the three rivers. A meeting of those interested was held on Friday, and complete arrangements are to be perfected this week. largely interested. The capital will be about

tect yourself against franchulent claims when you take diamonds to set?"

In the first place, we will have nothing to do with paste, no matter what price might be offered us to set it. Nobody in the store is allowed to wear a pastegem, and if by mistake a paste brilliant is taken in at the repair counter, it is immediately sent back to the owner. That rarely happens. Some time ago, when we refused to reset a stone on the ground that it was paste, the owner was greatly surprised to hear that it was not genuine. The lady investigated the matter and found that a dishonest servant had removed the diamond and sutstituted a paste gem. She had never known the difference, although an expert does not hesitate a TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your saue of to-day I notice an extract from the Parasia con-taining an account of a new doctrine of comets' talls propounded by M. Camille Flammarian, the French asonomer. According to this theory, the comet's tail is a eminosty arising from an extraordinary excitation of the ether on that particular side of the comet proper. against the prevailing supposition that the tail is a material substance repelled by the sun but it should be evident to every thinker that, it such were the case, it would be a physical impossibility for the comet to hold its tail. If it happened that our moon was repelled by ence, although an expert does not hesitate a moment in pronouncing upon the genuineness of a stone.

"When a diamond is brought to us," Mr. the sun with such force as to drive it one foot further than it now is, does any one imagine it would stop there "When a diamond is brought to us," Mr. Andrews went on, "it goes immediately into the hands of an expert who gives if microscopic scrutiny. It is weighed, any chip or flaw is noted, and all these facts are recorded together with a little diagram indicating the location of the defects. Then it goes into the workman's hands. This enables us to be certain that we are returning exactly the same diamond that we take in. Not one diamond in a thousand is free from flaws, so that there are always identifying characteristics. People are frequently surprised to find their diamonds have defects, but it is often the case that the cutter will leave in a flaw that can be covered by the setting, as very frequently the cutting out of a defect would supposing the repulsion to be continual? Certainly not, supporing the reputation to be continual? Certainly not, it would detach itself completely from the earth, moving further and further away, and would never again return. Under the author of the same laws the comet would be prevented from carrying its tail toward the sun is olong as the latter's required force was sufficient to drive the tail one inch behind the nucleus.

The "lens theory," which was discussed by Tau Sex some days ago, gives us a pretty clear idea of the origin of comets' tails. From the direction of the tail it is evior comets tails. From the direction of the tail it is evi-lently produced by rays that pass through the comets lead. Whether these are rays of light, or heat, or chome-ral action, it is plain that in passing through the comets sey undergo some sort of change, either in the nucleus iteration is in monarch. in a flaw that can be covered by the setting, as very frequently the cutting out of a defect would lose a half a carat or more of weight."

"Will diamonds chip off in wearing?"

"Very rarely. You may lay a diamond on an anvil and strike it with a hammer and it will not break. At the same time a diamond has a grain, and a blow that happens to strike it along the line of cleavage may clip it. Most of the defects in stones are natural. Perfect pearls are even rarer than perfect diamonds. I recollect that a dealer once brought to us a collection of pearls valued at \$250,900, and there was only one absolutely perfect one in the lot. The rarity of perfect pearls makes us consider this one of our most extraordinary pieces of pewelry."

He showed a pearl necklace, the pearls ranging in size from peas to filberts. They were all perfectly round, and some were irideseent. "Those we call Orients," he said, "and they are extremely rare. The necklace is worth \$35,000," stands say. The trace it, must be the position samed by the emission French savronomer. This phenomenon of the comet's tail and other hand sprearances—such as the amora here sits and the corona—will. I think, be found to have their orici that strange fluid which files all of space, and permitted must stell, matter as the wind moves through them and leaves of a tree. Thoughtful students in one branches of science, as recommendations. the in stability matter as the wind moves through the limbs and leaves of a tree. Thoughtuit students in various branches of science, astronomers, chemists, groboust scene to be showly bending to one central point—a bence in the original evolution of all matter arose a single simple substances. What is this final clement—this body and soul or all else that is? It coust be universal, for substances very familiar to us are known to exist in the sun, in the stars, and in the behale. What then, can is be but the universal flood known as ether? Proc. hain and Prof. Thompson, in their "Unseen Universal endeaver to show that this flood is something different from east left. But this cannot shad for a moment. The other receives and transmits energy, and in order to do this it must exert increamaterial, ally such force, it resists and is resisted, and with come under the head of any definition of matter that can be framed.

These thoughts lead us up to a concertion of the universe at once grand and appaining, in the light of which many strange things, now deemed unaccountable, are rendered sublime in their simplicity. And, while awaiting pation, it seems nevertheless every to me that M. Planmarion, with his new destrine, is moving in the right direction. He is funding more till not better that he knows.

New York, July 22.

The President's Wound-Two Opinions,

during the war, but, on the other hand, he is much of than the average wedler, and herders, his matching a tirely free from the analytics of his exalled office.

The Pulp-Making Patent.

How dear to this heart are the wellsprings of perfit

That your out their treasures in tro a of my door! A dellar, how truly and deeply I love it.

With faithful affection that a sukers for more!

The things that have given me for him and station, In soite of opposents I class to them still.

And best of them all is that pride of the nation,

The pulp making patent I use in my mill— The well quarted patent, the troubled patent,

The pulp making patent I use in my mill.

At Washingt in stoutly its welfare I quaried,

While paidin coint as a body I braved. I arrand and pleaded before the committee,

Though papers and people unitedly (aved, 1 stock to my pulp, and was lorgely rewarded,

Commelling the project contact of and a larger 1 bold, with a plogarithat may will be a first arrive.

That the party premains a small party remaile.

Where mather management is the quartient, to provide the treatment of the there is a management of the contract of the contrac

What place in the south that wish no being a fell, And and shall work for my price and my bloosing,

The pulp-makes a prize of the to my under The pull-making patent I use in my mill.

To the pulp-meking patent I use many smal-

The well-granded patent, the insocial notent.

The pull-making patent i use in my mail.

So useful it is, and so much there is in it,

No well has this love it in a sup it a a d,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The daily

From the Courrier des Elats Unia Paris, July 14.-All the readers of Figure know the clever woman who puts the signature of Etincelle to the Greet Cun Mondain. Her true name is the Comtesse de l'eyronny. She is a young and charming ady, amicably separated from her husband, and living by her pen. She is the daughter of Mme. Bland, a woman of letters, also formerly separated from her husband, the bulletins announcing the gradual recovery of our es-teemed President and the disappearance of the dangercelebrated painter, at the end of a scandalous adventure which happened under the reign of Louis Philippe, and ous symptoms reflect the highest credit on the phyof which Victor Hugo was the hero. I may tell you in sicians in charge. Since the first bulletin was issued after the attempted assassination. I have watched and confidence that Mme, de Peyronny regards Victor Hugo as her father, and that the great poet does not repudiate this paternity. Accordingly it is not astenishing that Mine, de l'eyronny should have embraced the vocation

A Lady Journalist of Paris.

Mine, de Perronny should have embraced the vocation of interature and applied it in its mundane relations. She has made for herseli in Figure a place spari, sufficiently well defined for that journal to give her 30,000 chart well defined for that journal to give her 30,000 chart sparing of the ward of the result in Figure a wounders again by her alone are a collective, that these chromotics agained by her alone are a collective, that these chromotics agained by her alone are a collective, that these chromotics agained by her alone are a collective, that these chromotics agained by her alone are a collective. The build it is personally for the personal who give scirces and from all the fashionable dressmakers who wash that the toxicities and her should be spoken of The great ladies who went them are much astomished to see them minutely described in the Figure, with which journal they have merelation if is the treachery of the dressmakers.

Vari us men of the world are also secret collaborators of Num de Peyronny. One of the mest precous for her is M. Lucien Donale, the suggested to Mine de Peyronny to make a construction of the dominator of Charlemanne as N. Gambetta calls him. He have suggested to Mine de Peyronny to make a construction of the co

unpublished stories, and having it printed with charming illustrations composed by A. Ferdinandus. It will be an elegant book, destined for men and women of taste.

A Young Girl Holds a Mad Dog.

Come and killed.

The medices new that this was the only course, and harried swar, but it was some to before she considered here. When she returned, accommand by a gentleman who had considered to flirst the bruke, she found the brave girl, with this hold, the bruke she found the brave girl, with this hold, the bruke she found the brave girl, with this had also making designation to the mid-country, with was making designate efforts to site her. The dog was quickly designately without injury to any one.

The Revised New Testiment.

SUNBLAMS

-Father Rudolph, a Roman Catholia eriest at Clyde, Ohio, has lett the ministry and married.

—A nine-year-old Boston girl, of good training and preasant home surroundings, voluntarily went of with a blind heggar, to lead him and hold his cup -A woman hanged herself three times in one night to a Suringfield cell, using strips of her clos-

to make nooses, and each time was cut down before she was quite dead. -In the trial of Mrs. Fletcher, a Boston spiritual medium, for swindling a duje, she asked the Court's permission to intriduce the testimony of a discu-

bodied spirit. His Honor said no. The tramp who would, for a meal or a lodging, and sometimes for a drink, drive a pin full length into his leg, is now in an Ohio hospital. The

punctures caused symptoms of lockiaw. -Chicago has undertaken to regulate two

street muisances by law. Organ grinders are permitted to turn the crank only between B.A. M. and S.P. M., and persons who throw banana peel on the sidewalk are su

-A Swiss newspaper says that the only men who know how to keep a hotel are Swiss and Ame icans. It instances scores of leading hotels in Europe with Swiss managers, and thinks that American betels are the best in the world.

-The Canadian Parliament last year voted a subsidy of \$50,000 a year to any company that would establish a steamship line to Brazil. The offer has not been accepted, but an effort is now being made to es French capital for the enterprise.

The Russian Ambassador at Berne late

ly told an interviewer that the most dangerous man at present in Switzerland be considers to be Prince Krapot kine, who has spent a large fortune in fomenting revolution, and whose sincerity and ability render it highly desirable that he should be closely watched.

-The statutes of Massachusetts are being elaborately revised. The work of codification was done first by three able lawyers, and the result sent to specialists for criticism. A legislative committee nex dealt with the matter followed by a second committee All that now remains to be done is the enactment of the

-A twenty-months-old baby in Vernon Texas ran away and was lost one night in the woods The whole neighborhood turned out, and the next morn ing the little one was found a mile from home, but in the twelve hours that had elapsed it had become apparently as wild as a hawk. It knew no one, and bit and scratches with all its little strength when any one approached. -Ninety-eight German newspapers are

older than the present century. Among them the Frank-furter Journal is 261 years old, the Mandeburg Zeitung 253 years old, the Leipziger Seitung 221 years, the Jenuische Seitung 207 years, the Augsburger Postzeitung 185 years, the Gothelicke Zeitung 180 years, the Vossiche Zeitung 150 years, the Berlin Intelligence att 128 years, the Kalarsche Zeitung 4.

—Brother Moody's Christian Convention at Northfield, Mass., is to last a month. Four noted ea horters besides himself will be present, and Mr. Sankey will have five sweet-singing assistants. It is designed to have two hours a day only of religious services, and the

rest of the time will be devoted to social recreations.

The enterprise, in fact, contemplates a place or summer resert for Christians. -Germany has nearly 400,000 shoemakers and cobblers, or nearly 50 to every 10,000 of her population. This is a larrer proportion than in any country except Italy and England. Italy takes the lead of all. Then come, in the order named, England and Wales, Germans, Belgium, Ireland, Denmark, France, the United States and Sweden. It is a curious circumstance that warm Italy should have within a fraction of 100 cobblers to 10,000 of the population, and cold Sweden less than 18

-Joseph J. Cooke of Providence be-

queathed \$500 each to eleven public libraries. He lets

his own targe library to be sold by his executors. The Springfield Republican says: "Mr. Gooke's heirs may or may not get back the \$5,500 in increased prices for the Cooke must therefore have departed with the screne sat isfaction, known only to your genuine bibliophite, of having done his best to add to the figures of the final sale of his treasures." -The Spanish El Imparcial has discover-

ed that Portugal is awakening from the lettersy in which for many years she has been kept by the "perindious cajoleries of the cumning English diplomacy," and is becoming exceedingly fond of Spain, from which country for a long period she has, in view of the latter's na tional bankruptcy and an almost chronic state of civil war, kept severely alsof. England's sole bond of sympathy with Portugal has hitherto been generally supposed -A correspondent of a London paper

warns people against throwing broken bottles a sun-dried grass or beath at this time of the year, as the The Australians know that extensive and damaging bush fires bave taken place in Australia in consequence of broken buttles having been carelessly thrown down among the dried scrub So, too, camp fires at Aldersher and bush fires on English commons may have their or gin in parts of broken bottles acting as burning glasses. -"Only those actually in the House," writes a London journalist, "can form an adequate idea of the

are wholly frivo ous and superfluous. Between the spen-ing of the present session and Whitsuntide, L-21 quertions were put down on the notice paper, and if the name expediency of appointing a trusty committee to 'edit' these queries, which usually lead to nothing but a waste

-A London paper says: "There are several ways of estimating the length of the Parliamentary session. The oldest and not least striking is that which occurs to the old gentleman who has charge of the lavatory and clock room in the House of Commons. "I've been here twenty-eight years, he says, and I never knew so many nail brushes worn out." Well, it's a long session, you see, said his interlocutor, 'all owing to shaking his head emphatically, but it's not them as uses

-At the State concert in London much notice was attracted by the attention rendered to the Americans present on the part of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Buckey, the wife of the former American tesy. The Prince, who recognized his hostess on the or casion of the vist paid by his Royal Highness to West Point, immediately took upon himself the task of inteducing her personally to the Princess or Wales and the devolves ingener I upon the Chamberlain.

-Alphonso XII, of Spain has known how studied carefully the several reports as they came from the White House, and from my long experience in bullet. Ambassador of his Catholic Majors at Constantinople,

To run Epiron or The Sex-Sec. While I have been grained by the prophecies of the speedy recovery in the President, I have the white thought that they were althouther his same and bright including I was wonded in resident. I have the white thought that I was wonded in resident president of Pelessianz on S of S, is at the batterizing of the large of the la of I mand. I true outs he was also on the turn and at the storms Dorbs of 1802, when Daniel & Ro. Sc. showed his below the tenth rin and compared in a creating or my fact until the control and compared in the control of the

paidisce l'in asserman paper, trong which transcers to M. contrary to the general belief, the number of some being Leaden is relatively much less than in the effect of peanexistals. In League, the "Calmburge of satelly as it is called by a German professor, the average of a ferror suicities from 1875 to 1878, was \$30 per malbural noblights; in Paris it was too in Vienna 288, in Beria. 280, and in London suly 85 per m; hon Another is part notion, that surples are more to quent in November 1 17 District mostles to the jun riset the greatest number of superior or market to May June, and June Took of the are up and the or are destinated the means of the up at the first first for themselves, while the entire multi-mast from shanes, temporary, of the could deferm

-The notion that the Czar is immured in dismatorine e electronomos tantuma, store le 16 pare e entre en entre entre entre entre en entre entre en entre en British to an interp Late, distance of the the processes arms around the a Proc. where we residence it remains almost his accession to \$10.00 by the case of via choose about the and deproblem there are miner attended in presents to 1 % lawful and years are the late of other or other a smooth 65 other should be strong out of force and puner. sugara to tridules an bear his time